ON A NEW GENUS AND A NEW SPECIES OF EREMNINAE (CURCULIONIDAE: COLEOPTERA)[1]

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(*With two text-figures*)

INTRODUCTION

We have studied 102 species of subfamily Eremninae during a five year US PL-480 project on Curculionidae of India. The studied species include several new genera and many new species. The present report concerns the description of a new species, *sensarmai* under the new genus *Indophytoscaphus*.

OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

C. chandigarhensis was tentatively referred to genus *Corigetus* (Pajni & Singal 1974), fully realising the remarks of Marshall (1918) about the heterogeneous nature of the genus *Corigetus* Desbr. It was felt that the species might ultimately provide the type for a new genus. An examination of the true *Corigetus* Desbr. in the British Museum (natural history), London has revealed that the rostrum of the present species lacks the characteristic oblique curved costa running from the upper edge of the scrobe towards the middle of the eye and also shows other differences in the structure of the rostrum. Accordingly, this species has been designated as the type of a new genus *Indophytoscaphus* and a new species is also being described under the genus.

The two species of this genus, according to the key to the genera of Cyphicerini by Marshall (1944), resemble the African genus *Afrophytoscaphus* raised by Hustache (1936), but differ from it in several respects. In this genus the antennae are squamose and have the second joint of funicle equal to the first, scrobes do not reach the eyes and the lateral margins of elytra are strongly excised near the bases to receive the dilated bases of metepisterna. In the genus *Afrophytoscaphus* Hust., on the contrary, the antennae are not squamose and have the second joint of funicle shorter than first, the scrobes reach the eyes and the lateral margins of elytra are not excised near bases. The genus is very similar to *Phytoscaphus* in outer appearance but like *Afrophytoscaphus* it also differs from *Phytoscaphus* in having 4 setae on the mentum.

Indophytoscaphus gen. nov.

Head with frons somewhat broader than dorsal area of rostrum; eyes flat, subovate, large. Rostrum distinctly longer than broad, interantennal area bifoveate; epistome very small, forming an obtuse angle behind, with two lateral processes in male; lateral areas each with a squamose costa running straight from scrobe to eye; scrobes small, narrow, curving inwards; mentum with 4 setae. Antennae densely squamose and setose; funicle with first and second joints subequal; club oval. Prothorax rounded laterally, anterior margin with well-developed ocular lobes, subtruncate at base. Elytra with dorsal outline convex, intervals with scale-like setae. Legs with tibiae less slender, corbels of hind tibiae open. Male genitalia with aedeagus pointed

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and triangular at apex, without exophallic valve; phallotreme with small orificial plates. Female genitalia with bursa copulatrix moderately developed; spermatheca with collum and ramus lying parallel to each other.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF GENUS *Indophytoscaphus* GEN. NOV.

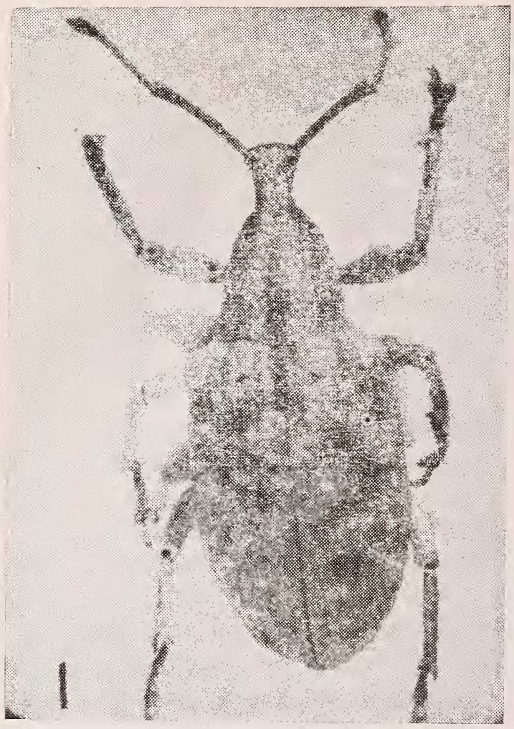
1. Prothorax transverse; rostrum stouter and broader; scutellum squarish .... *chandigarhensis* Pajni and Singal
   Prothorax as long as broad; rostrum slender and narrower; scutellum r ectangular, longer than broad ..... *sensarmai* sp. nov.

Indophytoscaphus sensarmai sp. nov.
Figs. (1 & 2)

Head with frons black, somewhat broader than dorsal area of rostrum, flat in front and a little convex behind, separated from rostrum by a shallow transverse impression, densely covered with pale scales and sub-erect broad setae; central fovea deep and elongated, almost concealed by scales; eyes shining black, large, sub-ovate, flat. Rostrum black, distinctly longer than its apical width, running parallel from base to scrobes, then strongly dilated at apex; dorsal area deeply impressed throughout, densely covered with pale scales and broad pale setae, with interantennal area bifoveate; central carina fine, running throughout its length, concealed by scales; dorsolateral carinae distinct, diverging apically and parallel behind; epistome very small, forming an obtuse angle behind; lateral areas each with a squamose costa running from scrobe straight to eye and a deep longitudinal stria running above and below it; scrobes small, narrow, curving inwards, almost visible from above. Antennae moderately long, fuscous, densely clothed with whitish scales and pale recumbent setae; scape cylindrical, gradually clavate, almost straight, reaching one-third of prothorax; funicle with joints 1 and 2 subequal, 3-6 subequal but half as long as 2, 7 a little longer, each joint with a distinct whorl of sub-recumbent whitish setae; club fuscous, small, sub-globular, with apex acuminate, as long as 2 apical funicular segments, finely and uniformly pubescent.

Prothorax black, almost as long as broad, with anterior margin straight, having well-developed ocular lobes and fine vibrissae; dorsal surface convex, coarsely and somewhat closely punctate and each puncture with a very short and pale recumbent seta, covered with interspersed pale and brownish scales; lateral sides narrowly rounded, almost as broad at apex as at slightly bisinuate base. Scutellum small, rectangular with its anterior margin rounded, completely covered with whitish-pale scales. Elytra black, oblong, dorsal outline convex, running parallel from base to beyond middle and then narrowing at apex, with apices jointly sinuate, much wider at shoulders than base of prothorax, shoulders very prominent and roundly rectangular; striae narrower than intervals, formed by deep squarish punctures and each puncture with a minute seta, interspaces squamose; intervals broad, flat, densely covered with dark-brown and brownish scales and some patches of whitish scales, each interval with a row of distantly placed scale-like recumbent setae.

Legs black, densely covered with pale scales and fine recumbent setae; fore-coxae contiguous, placed in middle of prosternum; femora clavate, each with a small femoral tooth; anterior tibiae bisinuate internally, with a row of spines on their inner apical halves, apical end of each tibia with a fringe of fuscous bristles and a mucro, corbels of hind tibiae open; tarsi densely setose, first joint of hind tarsi 1.5 times as long as second, third bilobed joint shorter than second and spongy beneath; claws free. Thoracic sterna black, densely



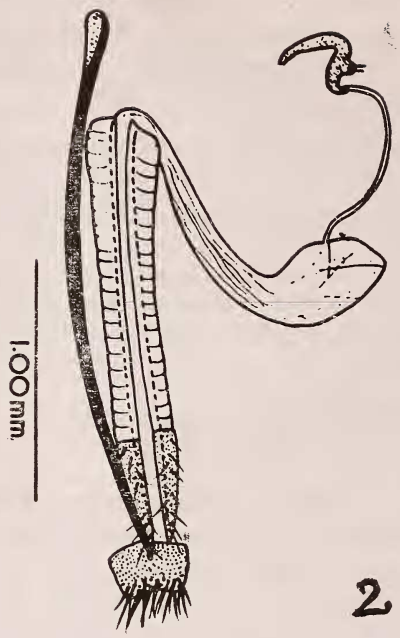


Fig. 1. Adult *Indophytoscaphus sensarmai* sp. nov.
Fig. 2. Female genitalia of *Indophytoscaphus sensarmai* sp. nov.

covered with pale scales, punctate and each puncture with a short and spathulate pale seta. Abdominal sterna black, covered with brownish and greenish scales, punctate and each puncture with a recumbent pale-seta.

Male genitalia not studied. Female genitalia with ovipositor long and weakly sclerotized; coxites comparatively more sclerotized and sparsely setose; bursa copulatrix moderately developed, with a pair of plates at apex; spiculum ventrale long, thick and bent, spathulate at apex. Spermatheca with cornu pointed, collum and ramus lying parallel to each other.

Measurements:

LENGTH:

Female body: 7.0 to 7.6 mm; rostrum: 1.2 to 1.3 mm.

BREADTH:

Female body 2.7 to 3.1 mm; rostrum: 0.7 to 0.8 mm.

Holotype ♀; Dehradun (U.P.); wild vegetation; H. R. Pajni: Paratypes 2♀; Dehradun (U.P.); 1 ♀, Nadaun (H.P.); source and collector for paratypes same as for Holotype: Material in department of Zoology, Punjab University, Chandigarh.

Remarks: This species is more or less similar to the type species i.e., *I. chandigarhensis* (Pajni and Singal) in general appearance and colour pattern of the scales on the body. However, it differs from the same in the structure of the rostrum, the prothorax, and the scutellum. The rostrum is relatively narrower, prothorax almost as long as broad and the

scutellum is longer than broad in this species as compared to the broader rostrum, transverse prothorax and squarish scutellum in *I. chandigarhensis* (Pajni and Singal 1974).

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RECORD OF *POLYPEDILUM* KIEFFER (DIPTERA: CHIRONOMIDAE) IN BHUTAN AND INDIA WITH A NEW SPECIES FROM INDIA[1]

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(With seven text-figures)

The survey of Chironomids from Bhutan and India yielded a large number of insects belonging to the different subfamilies of family Chironomidae. The account of the species in each genera have been published or awaits publication elsewhere (Chaudhuri & Ghosh 1981, 1982). This paper records three species of the genus *Polypedilum* Kieffer, previously known from the countries other than India, and describes one Indian species as new to Science. In Bhutan, the genus is represented by four species namely *Polypedilum ascium, P. chaudhurii, P. nudiceps* and *P. tripunctum* recently described by Chaudhuri *ed al.* (1981).

The insects including types of the species are at present kept in the collections at the department of Zoology, University of Burdwan and will be deposited in the National Zoological Collections, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Polypedilum* KIEFFER

1. Wing pattern with clouds and pale spots.....2
   Wing pattern without clouds but with dark spots 3
2. Fore tibial scale triangular with a sharp spine; Anal point trifid ..... *aegyptium* Kief.
   Fore tibial scale oval without such spine; Anal point simple and slender.....*stictopterus* John.

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